

Shell—major diam. 0·85, minor 0·56 in.

Helicarion gigas was described by Benson as *Vitrina* in J. A. S. B., Vol. V, p. 350.

EXPLANATION OF PLATES.

PLATE II.

Fig. 1. *Helicarion Shillongense*, var. 1a. Shell of ditto.

2. „ „ *brunneum*.

3. „ „ *Nagaense*. 3a. Animal: mantle, side view. 3b. Mantle from above. 3c. Mucous gland.

4, 4a. *Parmarion ? rubrum*. 4b. Shell of ditto. 4c. Extremity of foot. 4d. Head withdrawn below mantle. 4e. Mantle from above.

5. *Helicarion solidum*, G-A., shell. 5a. Mantle from above. 5b. Mantle, side view. 5c. Mucous gland. 5d. Extremity of foot.

PLATE III.

1. *Helicarion gigas*, Bs., nat. size.

2. „ „ small var. „



III.—*Descriptions of New Operculated Landshells belonging to the genera Craspedotropis, Alycaeus, and Diplommantina, from the Nágá Hills and Assam.*—By Major H. H. GODWIN-AUSTEN, F. R. G. S., F. Z. S., &c.

(Received Sept. 1874 ;—Read February 3rd, 1875).

(With Plate IV).

CRASPEDOTROPIS FIMBRIATUS, n. sp., Plate IV, Fig. 1.

Shell conoidly turbinate, closely umbilicated, thin, covered with a rough dark brown epidermis, longitudinally striate, a leaf-like fringe adorns the periphery of the last whorl, spire conoid, its side concave, apex attenuate, blunt, suture deep; whorls 5, flat above, aperture diagonal, circular, the lip slightly reflected, peristome thin. Operculum multispiral, flat, smooth on outer surface. Animal not seen.

Major diam. 0·19, alt. 0·15 in.

Hab.—Hengdan Peak, Naga Hills, at 7,000 ft., in forest.

Only one specimen was obtained. This is a very interesting shell, as being the first of the genus from this part of India; *Craspedotropis*, esta-

blished by Mr. W. T. Blanford, having been hitherto only known from the hills of Southern India and represented by *C. cuspidatus*, Bs., the fringe on the keel of which is however hairy. Colonel Beddome has, I believe, discovered one or two other new forms.

ALYCEUS SCULPTURUS, n. sp., Plate IV, Fig. 2.

Shell closely umbilicated, turbinate, horny or grey, with distant well-marked costulation on the upper whorls, smooth below, finely ribbed on swollen part of whorl, still more finely on the constricted portion, spire subconoid; whorls 4, the last slightly swollen, then constricted and slightly swelling again towards the peristome, which is longitudinally undulated; sutural tube moderate, aperture oblique, waved, peristome thickened, expanded a little, double, with four deep undulations on the outer margin and one less developed on the lower, the first undulation forming a deep notch in the peristome near its junction with the last whorl. Operculum as in *A. crispatus*, mihi.

Major diam. 0·14, minor diam. 0·10, alt. 0·08, diam. of aper. 0·06, sutural tube, 0·55 in.

Hab.—Obtained by me on the hill ranges from near Tellizo Peak to the eastward, and on Mungching Hill in Manipur. Abundant.

This species is very close to *A. crispatus*, G-A. from the Khasi and Jaintia Hills (J. A. S. B., Vol. XL, Pl. IV, fig. 1), but is a much more closely wound shell—a character which, when a large series of the two were placed side by side, was found to be constant, and this, with the absence of the ridge on the constriction, marks it as distinct. *A. sculptilis*, Bs., originally described from Burmah, and of which I collected identical specimens in Manipur, is another form near to *sculpturus*, but has no crenulation of the peristome and is plain and ridgeless on the constriction; the three forms pass into one another.

DIPLOMMATINA BURTI, n. sp., Plate IV, Fig. 4.

Shell dextral, tumidly and ovately fusiform, colour pale umber or sienna-brown, very finely and closely costulated under lens, almost smooth to the naked eye, spire rapidly attenuate, apex sharp, suture well impressed below; whorls 8, the three last swollen and rounded, those near apex flat, penultimate the largest, the last rising slightly towards the aperture, which is vertical, broad, and well rounded below, peristome double, very thick, continuous, columellar tooth strong.

Hab.—Base of the Eastern Himalaya, at the debouchement of the Burrowli River, Assam, where it was collected by Mr. J. Burt, after whom I have named it, and who kindly collected some other interesting shells in the same locality.

It is a form of the type *D. diplocheilus*, Bs., but the peculiar attenuate spire and tumid shape below are very distinctive.

DIPLOMMATINA SHERFAIENSIS, var., Plate IV, Fig. 5.

A form similar to that from the Peak of Sherfaisip, North Cachar Hills, described in J. A. S. B., Vol. XXXIX, 1870, p. 3, and differing from it only in its much more tumidly fusiform shape and larger size.

Alt. 0·14, diam. 0·09 in.

It was very abundant on the Peak of Japvo at 10,000 ft., and shews an interesting divergence from the form found at the highest elevation of the same range further west. On the Peak of Shiroifurar at an equal altitude but 40 miles to the south-east, the form, with the same essential characters, had again changed into a still larger and more solid shell with a more acuminate spire, yet the differences from the original type are not sufficient on which to found a new species.

DIPLOMMATINA TUMIDA, var., Plate IV, Fig. 7.

Shell elongately fusiform, thin, pale yellowish green, sculpture very faint above, quite smooth on the 3 last whorls, spire attenuate, sides flat, suture moderate; whorls $8\frac{1}{2}$ to 9, the antepenultimate the largest, constriction in front, above the aperture, last whorl ascends slightly; aperture oval, vertical, peristome double, thickened, slightly reflected, columellar tooth small and remote.

Alt. 0·22, diam. 0·13 in.

Hab.—Kézákénomih, Nágá Hills. This shell is a better type of this form of *Diplommatina* than the very tumid shell first described from Asalu; the form changes much in different localities, in some being much more solid and more distinctly and distantly sculptured near the apex; a variety from the Eastern Burraill is 0·20" in alt., rich dark amber coloured, has the 3 lower whorls smooth and glassy, the columellar tooth still more remote, and the constriction just behind the peristome; it departs so widely from the original type that it might almost be separated. Accurate drawings of a series of specimens are requisite to shew these gradual changes, and these I hope to be able to give hereafter.

DIPLOMMATINA CONVOLUTA, n. sp., Plate IV, Fig. 8.

Shell dextral, elongately fusiform, solid, pale yellowish or greenish horny, very finely costulated towards the apex, 2 last whorls smooth, striated near the aperture, spire with rather flattened sides, suture impressed; whorls 8, antepenultimate the largest, the penultimate constricted at $\frac{1}{3}$ turn behind the peristome, the last ascends very sharply, contracting the breadth of the penultimate very considerably; aperture sub-vertical, lying to the right of the axis, peristome circular, solid, double, the tooth small and situated far within the columellar margin, lip scarcely reflected. Animal not seen.

Alt. 0·25, diam. 0·15 in.

Hab.—Slopes of the Eastern Burraill at about 6,000 ft., tolerably abundant.

A very near ally of *D. Jatingana*, G-A., from which it is readily distinguishable by the situation and reduced size of the columellar process, its elongate flat-sided form, and very different sculpture.

EXPLANATION OF PLATE IV.

- Fig. 1. *Craspedotropis fimbriata*. With magnified drawing of the leaf-like fringe.
 " 2. *Alycæus sculpturus*.
 " 3. " *crispatus* (basal side).
 " 4. *Diplommatina Burtii*.
 " 5. " *Sherfaiensis*, var.
 " 6. " *tumida*, type form.
 " 7. " " var.
 " 8. " *convoluta*.

IV.—*Note on a partially ossified Nasal Septum in Rhinoceros Sondaicus.*
 By O. L. FRASER.

(Received 1874;—Read March 3rd, 1875.)

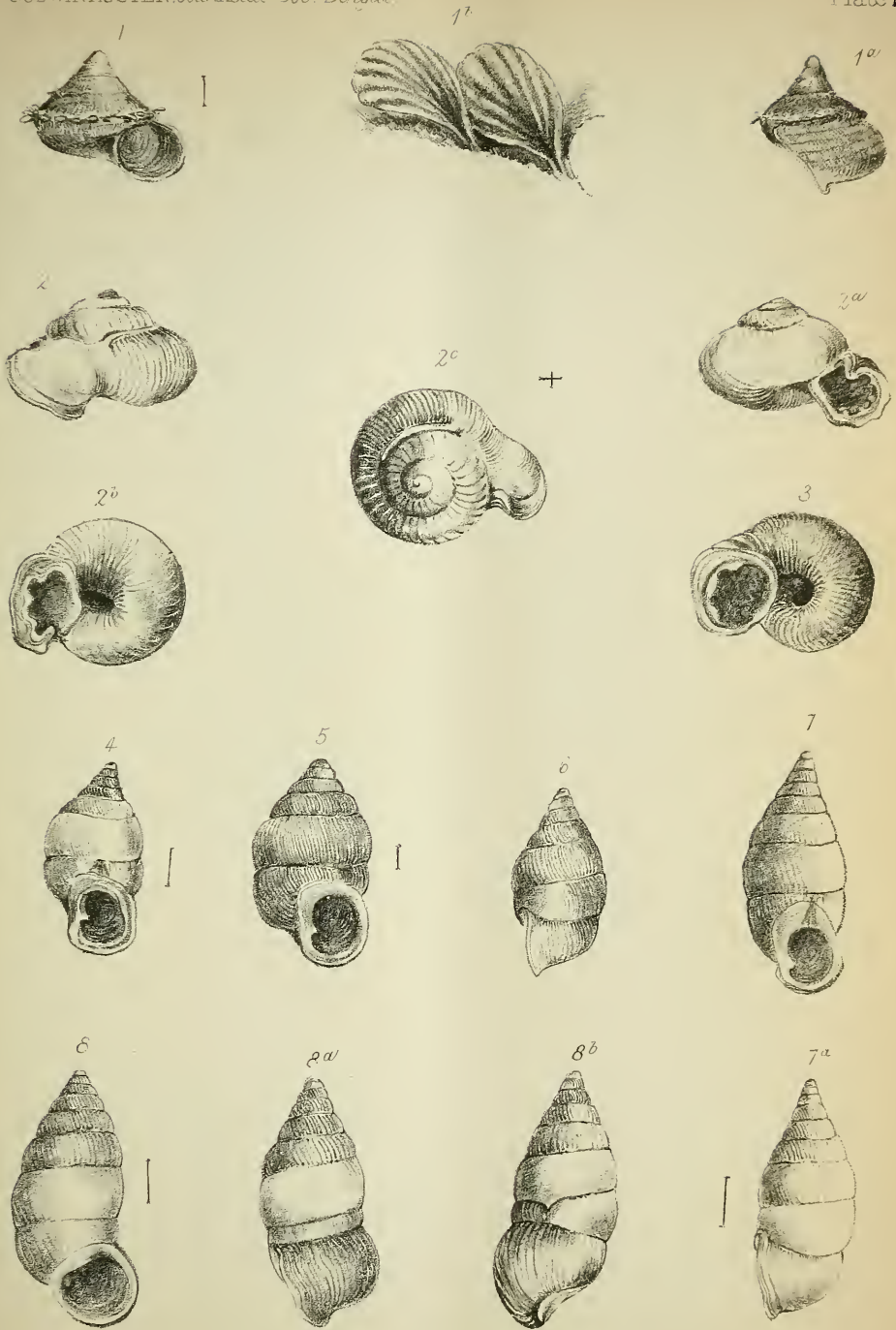
(With Plate V.)

Whilst cleaning the skull of a *Rhinoceros Sondaicus* lately obtained by me in the Sunderbuns, I was much surprised to find a partially ossified *septum narium*—a structure which I had hitherto looked upon as solely characteristic of the fossil *Rhinoceros* and for any mention of which in a recent species I have looked in vain; indeed Cuvier (*Oss. foss.* Vol. 2, p. 26,) distinctly states that no such thing occurs in the recent ones.

The specimen in question was a female 5 feet 6 in. high and, though a fully adult one (as the size of a fœtus she was carrying proved), from the unworn condition of her teeth she certainly was not old, so that the ossification could not be merely the result of age, as is so very often the case with the cartilages and even the tendons of mammals, birds, &c.

On looking at some other skulls, I found in two old specimens (one from Java, and the other the locality of which is unknown) traces of where such a structure might have been but had been destroyed either in cleaning or in some other way. In a third (not so old as the two preceding but still an older one than mine) there is distinct evidence of an exactly similar formation to that I am about to describe, though the anterior bone has been lost and part of the posterior portion broken away; this specimen was also from the Sunderbuns.

In some 6 or 7 skulls of *R. indicus* that I examined there was not the slightest indication of it, the vomer being quite distinct, and there being no roughened articulating surface on the inner side of the nasals.



Godwin-Austen, del.

Maclure & Macdonald imp.

SPECIES OF
 CRASPEDOTROPIS, ALYCÆUS, & DIPLOMMATINA.
 NÁGÁ HILLS & ASSAM.